



# **International Travel by Congress: Legislation in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, Background, and Potential Policy Options**

**R. Eric Petersen, Coordinator**

Analyst in American National Government

**Terrence L. Lisbeth**

Reference Assistant

**Mabel Gracias**

Library Technician Reference Assistant

**Parker H. Reynolds**

Analyst in American National Government

August 31, 2010

**Congressional Research Service**

7-5700

[www.crs.gov](http://www.crs.gov)

R41388

**CRS Report for Congress**

*Prepared for Members and Committees of Congress*

| Report Documentation Page  |                                    |                                     |   | Form Approved<br>OMB No. 0704-0188                  |                                 |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. |                                    |                                     |   |   |                                 |
| 1. REPORT DATE<br><b>31 AUG 2010</b>   |                                    | 2. REPORT TYPE                      |   | 3. DATES COVERED<br><b>00-00-2010 to 00-00-2010</b> |                                 |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE<br><b>International Travel by Congress: Legislation in the 111th Congress, Background, and Potential Policy Options</b>  |                                    |                                     |   | 5a. CONTRACT NUMBER                                 |                                 |
|  |                                    |                                     |   | 5b. GRANT NUMBER                                    |                                 |
|  |                                    |                                     |   | 5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER                          |                                 |
| 6. AUTHOR(S)   |                                    |                                     |   | 5d. PROJECT NUMBER                                  |                                 |
|  |                                    |                                     |   | 5e. TASK NUMBER                                     |                                 |
|  |                                    |                                     |   | 5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER                                |                                 |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)<br><b>Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave., SE, Washington, DC, 20540-7500</b>  |                                    |                                     |   | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER            |                                 |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  |                                    |                                     |   | 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)                    |                                 |
|  |                                    |                                     |   | 11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)              |                                 |
| 12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT<br><b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited</b>  |                                    |                                     |   |   |                                 |
| 13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  |                                    |                                     |   |   |                                 |
| 14. ABSTRACT   |                                    |                                     |   |   |                                 |
| 15. SUBJECT TERMS  |                                    |                                     |   |   |                                 |
| 16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:  |                                    |                                     | 17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT<br><b>Same as Report (SAR)</b> | 18. NUMBER OF PAGES<br><b>32</b>                    | 19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON |
| a. REPORT<br><b>unclassified</b>   | b. ABSTRACT<br><b>unclassified</b> | c. THIS PAGE<br><b>unclassified</b> |   |   |                                 |

## Summary

International travel by Members of Congress and their staff is an issue of longstanding interest among some members of the public, media outlets, and Members. Questions regarding the purposes and destinations of international travel by Congress frequently arise, as do questions about the ability to track the costs and benefits of such travel. There is no single source that identifies all international travel undertaken by the House or Senate, and no means to identify the number of trips taken, destinations visited, travelers, total costs, or costs paid for by funds appropriated to government entities other than Congress. This report provides information and analysis on the use of foreign currency expended in support of congressional travel to international destinations that is paid for with appropriated funds and authorized by the House or Senate; on measures related to international travel by Congress introduced in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, and administrative actions related to international travel taken by the House; and on potential options for Congress related to international travel by Members and staff. This report does not provide data on travel costs borne by executive agencies that support congressional travel, as those data are not publicly available.

Under current law the use of foreign currency in conjunction with international travel by Congress must be disclosed. Those data were tabulated, and suggest that the number of disclosures filed in both chambers and expenditures has grown since 1993, but not in a consistent manner suggesting a readily identifiable pattern of activity. It cannot be determined from available data whether the increase is attributable to increased travel or use of foreign currency, decreased utilization of privately sponsored travel, or change in the manner in which the House or Senate document their use of foreign currency through the disclosure process.

In the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, legislation has been introduced to study and change the manner in which such travel is authorized, funded, and disclosed. Measures include H.R. 3036, introduced by Representative Walter B. Jones; H.R. 4983, sponsored by Representative Mike Quigley; and H.R. 4447 and H.R. 5957, introduced by Representative Timothy V. Johnson.

On May 14, 2010, Speaker Nancy Pelosi issued a restatement of rules regarding the authorization by House committee chairmen of international and domestic travel by Members and staff of the House.

This report will be updated as events warrant.

## Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Foreign Currency Disclosure Requirements.....                 | 2  |
| Foreign Currency Disclosure Data.....                         | 4  |
| Costs.....  | 6  |
| Trips and Destinations.....                                   | 7  |
| 111 <sup>th</sup> Congress Legislation .....                  | 9  |
| H.R. 3036 .....   | 9  |
| H.R. 4447 .....   | 10 |
| H.R. 4983 .....   | 10 |
| H.R. 5957 .....   | 11 |
| House Administrative Actions, 111 <sup>th</sup> Congress..... | 12 |
| Discussion .....  | 13 |

## Figures

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Figure 1. House and Senate Foreign Currency Use Disclosures Filed, 1993-2010 ..... | 4 |
| Figure 2. House and Senate Foreign Currency Expenditures, FY1994-FY2010.....       | 5 |

## Tables

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table 1. House and Senate Foreign Currency Expenditures, FY1994-FY2010.....  | 5  |
| Table 2. Senate and House Disclosure of Foreign Currency Use, and Budget Authority<br>and Obligations, Congressional Use of Foreign Currency, Senate and House Accounts,<br>FY1994-FY2009..... | 6  |
| Table A-1. Foreign Currency Travel Expense Disclosures Filed in the House and Senate,<br>1993-Present .....  | 15 |
| Table A-2. Foreign Currency Travel Expenditures Reported by the House of<br>Representatives, FY1994-FY2010.....  | 16 |
| Table A-3. Countries Visited by Members and Staff of the House of Representatives,<br>FY1994-FY2010.....   | 17 |
| Table A-4. Destinations Visited by Members of the House and House Staff in 15 or<br>More Years Since 1993 .....  | 17 |
| Table A-5. Destinations Visited by Members of the House and House Staff in 35 or<br>More Quarters Since 1993.....  | 19 |
| Table A-6. Destinations to Which Members of the House or House Staff Have Travelled<br>at Least Once, 1993-2010.....   | 20 |
| Table A-7. Countries that Were Not Listed in Foreign Travel Disclosures Filed in the<br>House Since 1993 .....   | 22 |
| Table A-8. Foreign Currency Travel Expenditures Reported by the Senate, FY1994-<br>FY2010.....   | 22 |
| Table A-9. Countries Visited By Members and Staff of the Senate, FY1994-FY2009 .....   | 23 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Table A-10. Destinations Visited by Senators or Senate Staff in 15 or More Years Since 1993 .....             | 24 |
| Table A-11. Destinations Visited by Senators or Senate Staff in 35 or More Quarters Since 1993 .....          | 25 |
| Table A-12. Destinations to Which Senators or Senate Staff Have Travelled at Least Once, 1993-2009.....       | 26 |
| Table A-13. Countries That Were Not Listed in Foreign Travel Disclosures Filed in the Senate Since 1993 ..... | 27 |

## **Appendixes**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Appendix. Foreign Currency Disclosure Data, 1993 - Present..... | 15 |
|---|----|

## **Contacts**

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Author Contact Information ..... | 28 |
| Acknowledgments .....            | 28 |

International travel by Members of Congress and their staffs is an issue of longstanding interest among some members of the public, media outlets, and Members. Questions regarding the purposes, destinations, and costs of international travel by Congress frequently arise,<sup>1</sup> as do questions about the ability to track the costs and benefits of such travel.<sup>2</sup> Travel in connection with official duties may be paid for with appropriated funds, or, in limited circumstances, funded by a foreign government or private source, pursuant to statute or House or Senate rules. Travel unrelated to official duties may be paid by the traveling Member or staff member, or by a private source, subject to House or Senate rule or statute. In the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, legislation has been introduced to study and change the manner in which such travel is authorized, funded, and disclosed. Members of Congress and their staff may travel abroad under a number of circumstances which may be related or unrelated to official duties.

There are no requirements regarding the disclosure of international travel by Members of Congress or their staffs that contain records of all international travel that might be taken. Some congressional international travel is subject to disclosure if sponsored by a foreign government<sup>3</sup> or private entity,<sup>4</sup> or if foreign currency is used in conjunction with travel. This report provides information and analysis on the use of foreign currency expended in support of congressional travel to international destinations that is paid for with appropriated funds and authorized by the House or Senate;<sup>5</sup> on measures related to international travel by Congress introduced in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, and administrative actions related to international travel taken by the House; and on potential options for Congress related to international travel by Members and staff. This report does not provide data on travel costs borne by executive agencies that support congressional travel, as those data are not publicly available, or travel sponsored by a foreign government<sup>6</sup> or

---

<sup>1</sup> Brody Mullins and T.W. Farnam, "Congress's Travel Tab Swells," *The Wall Street Journal*, July 2, 2009, p. A1, available at [http://online.wsj.com/article/NA\\_WSJ\\_PUB:SB124650399438184235.html](http://online.wsj.com/article/NA_WSJ_PUB:SB124650399438184235.html); Brody Mullins and T.W. Farnam, "Lawmakers' Travel Reports Understate True Cost," *The Wall Street Journal*, July 3, 2009, p. A3, available at <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124657931514989505.html>; Brody Mullins and T.W. Farnam, "Lawmakers Keep the Change: Cash Left Over From Official Trips Overseas is Often Used for Personal Expenses," *The Wall Street Journal*, March 2, 2010, p. A3; FactCheck.org, *Pelosi's Party Plane?*, March 4, 2010, <http://factcheck.org/2010/03/pelosis-party-plane/>.

<sup>2</sup> Dear Colleague Letter from Representative Timothy V. Johnson, "Why the House Should STAY PUT in 2010," April 27, 2010, <http://e-dearcolleague.house.gov/details.aspx?36843>; Dear Colleague Letter from Representative Mike Quigley, "Support Unprecedented Government Transparency: Cosponsor H.R. 4983, the Transparency in Government Act," May 10, 2010, <http://e-dearcolleague.house.gov/details.aspx?37885>; Dear Colleague Letter from Representative Walter B. Jones, "Cosponsor H.R. 3036 – Bring Sunshine to the Costs of Congressional Foreign Travel," July 20, 2009, <http://e-dearcolleague.house.gov/details.aspx?18831>.

<sup>3</sup> For an overview of rules, regulations, and statutes governing congressional international travel paid by a foreign government, see U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Ethics, *Senate Ethics Manual*, 108<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., 2003 Edition, S.Pub. 108-1 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 49-52, available at <http://ethics.senate.gov/downloads/pdf/files/manual.pdf>; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *House Ethics Manual*, 2008 Edition, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (Washington: GPO, 2008), pp. 108-111, available at <http://ethics.house.gov/Subjects/Topics.aspx?Section=100>; 5 U.S.C. 7342; 22 U.S.C. 2458.

<sup>4</sup> For an overview of rules, regulations, and statutes governing congressional international travel paid by a private entity, see Senate Select Committee on Ethics, "Senate Select Committee on Ethics' (sic) Regulations and Guidelines for Privately-Sponsored Travel," available at [http://ethics.senate.gov/downloads/pdf/files/regulations%20on%20privately%20sponsored%20travel\\_guidelines.pdf](http://ethics.senate.gov/downloads/pdf/files/regulations%20on%20privately%20sponsored%20travel_guidelines.pdf); House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *House Ethics Manual*, pp. 88-103, available at <http://ethics.house.gov/Subjects/Topics.aspx?Section=96>.

<sup>5</sup> Some of the data and other material presented here were originally developed in response to congressional requests, and are used with the permission of those requesters.

<sup>6</sup> The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct makes records of disclosures of foreign gifts filed by Members and House staff available at the committee office. The contents of those disclosures are published annually in the *Federal Register*. Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *House Ethics Manual*, pp. 109-110, 389-393.

private entity.<sup>7</sup> Consideration of domestic travel within the continental United States or travel to U.S. territories is also excluded, unless a trip included a domestic destination in conjunction with onward travel to an international destination.<sup>8</sup>

## Foreign Currency Disclosure Requirements

22 U.S.C. 1754 provides that foreign currency “owned by the United States ... shall be made available to Members and employees of the Congress for their local currency expenses” when traveling overseas on official duties. The measure requires the chairs of each House, Senate, and joint committee who authorize foreign travel to prepare a quarterly consolidated report itemizing the amounts and U.S. dollar equivalent of the foreign currencies spent by committee Members and staff who travel overseas on committee business. Members or staff who are authorized to travel abroad on official duty by the Speaker of the House, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, are also required to disclose their use of foreign currency.

The disclosures are required to state the purposes of expenditures for travel for each traveler in four categories, including

- per diem (costs of meals and lodging);
- transportation;
- other purposes; and
- the total of each category by traveler.

Travel disclosures filed pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1754 appear to represent the largest, publicly available component of official congressional international travel expenditures paid for with appropriated funds. The resulting data, however, may be of limited utility because they cover a narrow range of expenditures for international travel by Congress. Among the expenses that are not included in the foreign currency disclosures are the expenses borne by executive agencies in support of congressional travel. In addition to that challenge, the explanatory capacity of the data may be further limited because the House and Senate file foreign currency disclosures differently. Numerous reports filed in the House since 1998 report no expenditures of funds during a specified reporting period. In some cases, this may be because no travel took place. In other instances, some House disclosures reported travel to a specific destination, but did not indicate an expenditure of foreign currency. There are no reports filed in the Senate that list no expenditures. Other examples of data challenges, and some of the potential consequences, include the following:

- Some disclosures list expenditures grouped by individual trips, while others list expenditures by individual travelers. This impairs the ability to use the data to identify the number of trips taken, or the number of travelers on certain trips.

---

<sup>7</sup> Some data regarding international and domestic travel paid by private sponsors for Members and staff of the House are available at [http://clerk.house.gov/public\\_disc/giftTravel.html](http://clerk.house.gov/public_disc/giftTravel.html). Similar information for the Senate is available from the Senate Office of Public Records.

<sup>8</sup> For example, some of the disclosures that form the data discussed below listed travel to Asia or Australia and included stops in Hawaii. Disclosures that listed travel solely to destinations in the United States are excluded.

- Some disclosures provide expenditures by individual disbursements, but do not provide total per diem, transportation, and other expenditures. This precludes a means of checking the accuracy of the reported data, and raises the possibility of inaccuracy when combining the reported expenditures.
- Some disclosures identify annual expenditures, rather than quarterly for an entity, as is required by 22 U.S.C. 1754. This precludes the ability to identify patterns of travel within years.
- Some disclosure forms do not clearly identify the entity for which they were filed, destinations visited (including unofficial or partial names for destinations<sup>9</sup>) or currencies expended, if any. This precludes the ability to identify the number of times individual destinations have been visited.
- Some disclosures contain typographical or mathematical errors. Any inaccuracy in individual-level data reduces the overall accuracy of an aggregated set of data, or could call into question the explanatory capacity of other data.

Taken together, these factors might raise questions about the accuracy of reported destinations, participants, or expenditures. Consequently, these factors may reduce the suitability and reliability of these data as indicators of a number of typical measures of travel, including the number of trips taken; number of congressional travelers; destinations, and the number times a destination was visited; purposes of travel; benefits of travel; or the extent of expenditures for congressional travel.

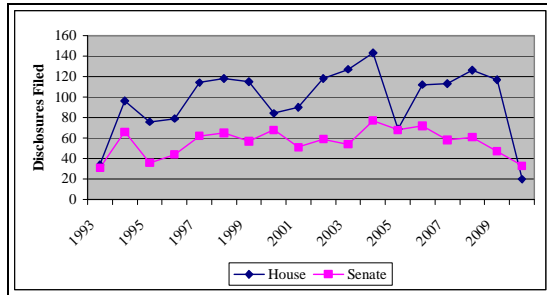
---

<sup>9</sup> E.g., numerous trips to “Korea,” “West Indies,” “Holland,” or “Congo,” or the listing of cities (London, Brussels) or provinces, regions, or constituent elements of a country or territory (England, Abu Dhabi, Ascension Island).



## Foreign Currency Disclosure Data

**Figure 1. House and Senate Foreign Currency Use Disclosures Filed, 1993-2010**



**Source:** Disclosures of foreign currency used in conjunction with international travel by House and Senate entities.

**Notes:** Senate data through August 3, 2010, House through July 26, 2010. 2010 data do not cover the entire year. House disclosures that reported no expenditures are excluded.

Since 1993,<sup>10</sup> 3,003 foreign currency disclosures related to international travel have been filed in the House and Senate.<sup>11</sup> 1,994 of those disclosures were filed by House entities. Of the House disclosures, 243 reported no expenditures of foreign currency. House data presented below are based on the remaining 1,751 disclosures that contained expenditure information. Senate data are based on expenditures reported in 1,009 disclosures filed in the chamber. **Figure 1** charts the number of disclosures that contained expenditure data filed by each chamber. The number of disclosures filed in each chamber since 1993 is summarized in **Table A-1**. The data suggest that the number of disclosures filed in both chambers has grown since 1993, with House disclosures growing at a faster rate than the Senate's, but not in a consistent manner indicative of a readily identifiable

pattern of activity in either chamber. It cannot be determined from available data whether the increase is attributable to increased travel or use of foreign currency, decreased utilization of privately sponsored travel, or change in the manner in which the House or Senate document their use of foreign currency through the disclosure process.

<sup>10</sup> Senate data through August 3, 2010, House data through July 26, 2010.

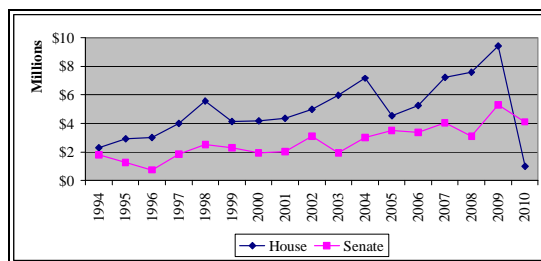
<sup>11</sup> Reports filed excludes initial reports that were amended in their entirety, and includes amendments that supplement initial reports.

The amounts reported in the 2,760 disclosures reporting foreign currency expenditures were tabulated. In some instances, a reporting entity did not provide total expenditures by category (per diem, transportation, other), or a grand total. When this was observed, totals were calculated for each category. **Table 1** provides total foreign currency expenditures for the House and Senate from FY1994-FY2010 in nominal and constant (June 2010) dollars. **Figure 2** graphs the levels of House and Senate foreign currency expenditures related to international travel in constant dollars over the same period. **Table A-2** and **Table A-8**, in the **Appendix**, provide expenditures by category for the House and Senate, respectively, over the same period.

As with the number of disclosures filed, **Figure 2** shows increased expenditures in both chambers over time. This could be explained by an increase in congressional international travel, or the costs of such travel. If the data are an indication of increased congressional travel, foreign currency expenditure data by itself cannot be used to determine whether increased travel expenditures equates to an increase in the number of trips, travelers, or destinations visited.

**Figure 2. House and Senate Foreign Currency Expenditures, FY1994-FY2010**

Constant (June 2010) Dollars



**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for official foreign travel by Members and staff of the House and Senate, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754, and CRS calculations.

**Notes:** Senate data through August 3, 2010, House through July 26, 2010. FY2010 data do not cover the entire year.

**Table 1. House and Senate Foreign Currency Expenditures, FY1994-FY2010**

Nominal and Constant (June 2010) Dollars

| FY   | House       | Senate      | House       | Senate      |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|      | Nominal \$  | Nominal \$  | Constant \$ | Constant \$ |
| 2010 | \$997,368   | \$4,100,445 | —           | —           |
| 2009 | \$9,449,316 | \$5,224,254 | \$9,449,316 | \$5,300,089 |
| 2008 | \$7,503,068 | \$3,009,582 | \$7,581,644 | \$3,093,412 |
| 2007 | \$6,915,386 | \$3,814,173 | \$7,237,253 | \$4,042,809 |
| 2006 | \$4,850,662 | \$3,095,681 | \$5,247,334 | \$3,369,446 |
| 2005 | \$4,021,449 | \$3,122,082 | \$4,523,656 | \$3,509,244 |
| 2004 | \$6,223,775 | \$2,610,378 | \$7,162,999 | \$3,022,359 |
| 2003 | \$5,047,614 | \$1,616,699 | \$5,969,802 | \$1,929,278 |
| 2002 | \$4,131,739 | \$2,561,037 | \$4,974,218 | \$3,099,083 |
| 2001 | \$3,564,003 | \$1,639,417 | \$4,380,412 | \$2,029,150 |
| 2000 | \$3,278,846 | \$1,528,939 | \$4,160,310 | \$1,948,224 |
| 1999 | \$3,288,477 | \$1,738,135 | \$4,129,247 | \$2,292,205 |
| 1998 | \$4,181,357 | \$1,871,555 | \$5,572,230 | \$2,507,695 |
| 1997 | \$2,964,574 | \$1,343,911 | \$4,014,885 | \$1,824,420 |

|      | House       | Senate      | House       | Senate      |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| FY   | Nominal \$  |             | Constant \$ |             |
| 1996 | \$2,177,859 | \$532,105   | \$3,028,214 | \$740,049   |
| 1995 | \$2,038,917 | \$874,834   | \$2,910,264 | \$1,249,653 |
| 1994 | \$1,557,162 | \$1,260,830 | \$2,286,077 | \$1,801,026 |

**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for official foreign travel by Members and staff of the House and Senate, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754, and CRS calculations.

**Notes:** Senate data through August 3, 2010, House through July 26, 2010.

## Costs

22 U.S.C. 1754 provides authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to “purchase such local currencies as may be necessary for such purposes, using any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated” when local currencies owned by the United States are not available. This language provides a permanent appropriation that provides funds to meet some of the expenses of congressional international travel. Funding levels are reported in the annual Budget of the United States Government (the President’s Budget),<sup>12</sup> in the Federal Programs by Agency and Account table entries for the Congressional Use of Foreign Currency, Senate and Congressional Use of Foreign Currency, House of Representatives accounts. These tables appear in the Supplemental Materials provided in the Analytical Perspectives volume for each fiscal year.<sup>13</sup>

Aggregated congressional disclosure data compiled by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) are reported in their entirety, while budget data presented in the President’s Budget are rounded to the nearest million dollars. As a consequence, the level of detail of any conclusions that might be drawn from comparing these data may be limited. **Table 2** provides foreign currency use and budget authority and obligations for the Senate and House, FY1994 – FY 20009.

**Table 2. Senate and House Disclosure of Foreign Currency Use, and Budget Authority and Obligations, Congressional Use of Foreign Currency, Senate and House Accounts, FY1994-FY2009**

Millions of Dollars

|      | Senate                      |                  |                 | House                       |                  |                 |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| FY   | Foreign Currency Disclosure | Budget Authority | Funds Obligated | Foreign Currency Disclosure | Budget Authority | Funds Obligated |
| 2009 | \$5.224                     | \$12             | \$7             | \$9.449                     | \$6              | \$11            |
| 2008 | \$4.868                     | \$13             | \$7             | \$7.503                     | \$18             | \$13            |
| 2007 | \$3.814                     | \$8              | \$5             | \$6.915                     | \$15             | \$8             |

<sup>12</sup> Current and previous versions of the Annual Budget of the United States Government are available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/>.

<sup>13</sup> For example the budget authority and obligation data for FY2009 are available at [http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/fy11/pdf/ap\\_cd\\_rom/33\\_1.pdf](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/fy11/pdf/ap_cd_rom/33_1.pdf).

| FY   | Senate                      |                  |                 | House                       |                  |                 |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|      | Foreign Currency Disclosure | Budget Authority | Funds Obligated | Foreign Currency Disclosure | Budget Authority | Funds Obligated |
| 2006 | \$3.096                     | \$7              | \$5             | \$4.851                     | \$15             | \$9             |
| 2005 | \$3.122                     | \$8              | \$4             | \$4.021                     | \$18             | \$9             |
| 2004 | \$2.610                     | \$4              | \$3             | \$6.224                     | \$14             | \$9             |
| 2003 | \$1.617                     | \$2              | \$2             | \$5.048                     | \$6              | \$6             |
| 2002 | \$2.561                     | \$3              | \$3             | \$4.132                     | \$5              | \$5             |
| 2001 | \$1.639                     | \$1              | \$1             | \$3.564                     | \$4              | \$4             |
| 2000 | \$1.529                     | \$1              | \$1             | \$3.279                     | \$5              | \$4             |
| 1999 | \$1.738                     | \$2              | \$2             | \$3.288                     | \$2              | \$2             |
| 1998 | \$1.872                     | \$1              | \$1             | \$4.181                     | \$2              | \$2             |
| 1997 | \$1.344                     | \$1              | \$1             | \$2.965                     | \$2              | \$2             |
| 1996 | \$0.532                     | \$1              | \$1             | \$2.178                     | \$3              | \$2             |
| 1995 | \$0.875                     | \$3              | \$1             | \$2.038                     | \$5              | \$2             |
| 1994 | \$1.261                     | \$2              | \$2             | \$1.557                     | \$5              | \$3             |

**Source:** Foreign currency disclosure columns are based on disclosure of foreign currency used by Senate and House entities in conjunction with authorized international travel, as published in the *Congressional Record* through August 3, 2010, for the Senate, and July 26, 2010, for the House, and tabulated by CRS. Budget authority and obligation data based on the President's Budget, Federal Programs by Agency and Account table entries for the Congressional Use of Foreign Currency, Senate, and Congressional Use of Foreign Currency, House, various years, available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget>.

**Notes:** Nominal dollars. Foreign currency disclosures collected from the *Congressional Record* and rounded by CRS. Budget authority and obligated levels presented as provided in the President's budget.

Recognizing the limitations of available disclosure and budgetary data, and the challenges that may arise when comparing them, it appears that since FY2004 for the House, and FY2005 for the Senate, funds in the Congressional Use of Foreign Currency Account for each chamber have been obligated in amounts larger than necessary to fund the use of foreign currency in conjunction with official congressional international travel, as reported by the House and Senate. This may call into question whether disclosure information is complete, or for what purposes the additional funds have been obligated. Further details that might illuminate these expenditures are not available, in part because there is no requirement that detailed expenditures for congressional international travel be publicly disclosed beyond the requirements of 22 U.S.C. 1754.

## **Trips and Destinations<sup>14</sup>**

Although it does not appear intended for this purpose, the disclosure regime required by 22 U.S.C. 1754 provides an opportunity to assess the number of destinations to which Members and staff have travelled. In this section, “destinations” is used to identify travel to specific countries,

<sup>14</sup> U.S. states that have appeared as destinations in congressional disclosures, and destinations that could not be identified by materials provided in congressional disclosures are excluded.

regions, or cities within countries, and areas that are territories, possessions, or protectorates of other nations. The primary source of destinations are the 22 U.S.C. 1754 disclosures. Inclusion as a destination in a congressional travel disclosure does not necessarily mean that the place listed is a foreign state. In some instances, foreign destinations may be identified in ways that are different than their official names or in ways that do not account for their international status. For example, French Guiana, located in South America, and Guadeloupe and Martinique, islands located between the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, are considered by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as parts of France. The State Department identifies them in its documents as parts of the French Antilles. In this report, they are listed separately from France to give an indication of the scope of congressional travel. Similarly, Diego Garcia and the Salomon Islands are listed as destinations, but they are identified as part of an archipelago located in the Indian Ocean between the continent of Africa and Indonesia, and are considered by CIA as part of Indian Ocean Territory of the United Kingdom. Antarctica is a continent that is administered internationally. In other instances, popular names of some countries are listed under the official name of the state,<sup>15</sup> and some travel to regions or provinces of a country are listed as travel to the larger state.<sup>16</sup>

There is no explicit requirement that countries to which Members and congressional staff travel be identified in conjunction with the use of foreign currency. There may be an implicit expectation of country disclosure, however, because 22 U.S.C. 1754 (b)(C)(2) grants discretion to the chairs of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to omit countries to which their Members and staff may travel. Disclosures filed by those panels typically do not identify countries to which their Members and staff travel, but the disclosures of other congressional entities typically do. Consequently, lists of destinations provided may not reflect all of the international destinations to which Members and staff have travelled on official business, and do not provide a clear indication of the number of times they have been visited.

Due to these limitations, it is not possible to identify discrete trips, or the total number of visits to a destination. It is possible, however, to count the total number destinations visited since 1993. **Table A-12** and **Table A-6** in the **Appendix** provide lists of destinations visited by Senators and Senate staff, and Members of the House and their staff, respectively, since 1993.

It is also possible to identify destinations by year and quarter. **Table A-3** and **Table A-9** provide the number of individual destinations to which House and Senate Members and staff, respectively, traveled by quarter and year, 1993-2009. In both tables, the “Individual Destinations” columns report the number of destinations visited at least once in each year. Quarterly totals report the number of destinations visited at least once in each quarter. Since some destinations may have been visited more than once in a quarter, or in more than one quarter, the sum of the quarterly totals may not reflect the number of individual destinations visited in each year.

The data also support the identification of travel to an individual destination on a quarterly and annual basis since 1993. **Table A-4** provides for the House, and **Table A-10** for the Senate a list of countries visited in the 15 or more years since 1993, while **Table A-5** for the House, and **Table**

---

<sup>15</sup> E.g., references to Holland are listed under Netherlands.

<sup>16</sup> E.g., travel to England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland is listed under United Kingdom; travel to Dubai or Abu Dhabi is listed under United Arab Emirates and travel to Zanzibar is listed as under Tanzania.

**A-11** for the Senate provide lists of countries visited in 35 or more quarters in the same period. **Table A-7** for the House and **Table A-13** for the Senate provide lists of countries that have not appeared in foreign currency disclosure documents since 1993.

As with any data taken from the 22 U.S.C. 1754 disclosures, the information regarding destinations should be interpreted with care. For example, it appears from foreign currency disclosure data that no one from Congress has visited the Vatican in an official capacity since 1993. At the same time, it was widely reported that a number of members were appointed by their respective chambers to attend the funeral rites of Pope John Paul II in 2005.<sup>17</sup> It is possible that no one in the congressional delegation that traveled to the Vatican spent foreign currency while they were there. It may also be the case that some of the travel disclosures listed Italy as the destination, although the Vatican is recognized as an independent state that sits within that country. On the other hand, since the 22 U.S.C. 1754 disclosure is not meant to be an official record of the places to which Congress travels, some gaps between those records, and evidence of other travel may be expected.

In other instances, foreign destinations change names, geographic boundaries, or cease to exist. As a consequence, there has been some fluidity in the names, number and jurisdiction of some states since 1994. Instances in which country names changed are incorporated in the data under the state's current name.<sup>18</sup> Immediately prior to the period studied, the former Czechoslovakia dissolved into two nations, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Some congressional travel disclosures filed after the dissolution list Czechoslovakia as a destination, making it impossible to determine a traveler's actual destination. Similarly, in some circumstances, it may be possible that trips to the same region or city resulted in travel to more than one country. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1992, following the independence of former constituents Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia in 1991, and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992. The remaining entities, Montenegro and Serbia, in 1992 federated as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, after 2003, in a looser union as Serbia and Montenegro. In May 2006, Montenegro declared its independence. In 2008, Kosovo, then a province of Serbia, declared itself independent. As a consequence, it is not possible to determine with any precision what congressional travel to those places occurred since 1994 when the destination was listed as Yugoslavia, or any of the related, forerunner destinations.

## 111<sup>th</sup> Congress Legislation

### H.R. 3036

Representative Walter B. Jones, Jr. introduced H.R. 3036, to direct the Secretary of Defense to determine and disclose the costs incurred in taking a Member, officer, or employee of Congress on a trip outside the United States so that such costs may be included in any report the Member, officer, or employee is required to file with respect to the trip under applicable law or rules of the House of Representatives or Senate, on June 25, 2009. The measure would require the Department of Defense (DOD) to give a Member, officer, or employee of the House or Senate

---

<sup>17</sup> Sonny Bunch, "Forty to Attend Papal Funeral," *Roll Call*, April 6, 2005, retrieved through nexis.com.

<sup>18</sup> For example, disclosures of travel to Zaire are listed under Democratic Republic of Congo, as the country has been known since 1997.

traveling outside the United States on official duty a written statement of the cost of any DOD-provided transportation within 10 days after completion of the trip. H.R. 3036 would require the inclusion of those statements in any report which must be filed pursuant to House or Senate rules. The measure would exclude any travel whose sole purpose is to visit U.S. military installations, or to visit U.S. military personnel in a war zone.

H.R. 3036 was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition, to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. No further action has been taken as of the date of this writing.

## **H.R. 4447**

On January 13, 2010, Representative Timothy V. Johnson introduced H.R. 4447, Suspending Travel After Years of Pleasure Trips on Unwitting Taxpayers Act of 2010, or the STAY PUT Act of 2010. The measure would prohibit the use of appropriated funds to pay for official international travel by any Member, officer, or employee of the House until the Comptroller General studies and reports to the Speaker of the House, DOD, and Department of State (State). The report would consider the use of certain appropriated funds for congressional international travel, make recommendations for appropriate restrictions on, and reporting requirements applicable to, such travel that would promote transparency and cost savings. H.R. 4447 exempts any travel: (1) to a military installation or to a theater of operations of the Armed Forces; and (2) by Members and employees of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, if the travel is for official committee business.

H.R. 4447 was referred to the Committee on House Administration. No further action has been taken as of the date of this writing.

## **H.R. 4983**

Representative Mike Quigley introduced H.R. 4983, the Transparency in Government Act of 2010 on March 25, 2010. The bill would amend a number of House rules to increase disclosure and access to records of congressional activities. Regarding congressional international travel, section 102 of the measure would require that disclosure reports filed under House Rule X, clause 8(b)(3) to be posted on the website of the committee to which the report was submitted in a searchable, sortable, downloadable format within 48 hours of filing.

H.R. 4983 was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition, to the Committees on Rules, House Administration, the Judiciary, and Standards of Official Conduct, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on June 15, 2010, referred the measure to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties. No further action has been taken as of the date of this writing.

## **H.R. 5957**

H.R. 5957, the Congressional Foreign Travel Reform Act of 2010, was introduced by Representative Timothy V. Johnson on July 29, 2010. The measure would repeal current law governing the congressional use of foreign currency in conjunction with international travel, and establish new procedures. The House and Senate could obtain foreign currency to provide per diem allowances to Members and staff of the House and Senate who travel overseas in the course of their official duties, subject to the authorization of certain congressional officials.<sup>19</sup> Local currency could be issued subject to a limitation of the greater of the equivalent of \$75 per day, or the maximum per diem established for each country by the Department of State for employees of the United States Government.<sup>20</sup> Any unexpended per diem would be required to be returned to the Department of Treasury for the purposes of deficit reduction. H.R. 5957 would prohibit vacation stopovers in conjunction with official, international travel, and restrict the number of staff from Member and committee offices with some exceptions. All travelers would be required to take action to reduce the costs of travel, and to return unexpended per diem at the conclusion of travel. The Committee on House Administration (CHA) would be granted authority to promulgate regulations implementing changes to House rules and procedures related to international travel.

The measure would require Members and staff of the House to file statements before and after any international travel. At least 14 days prior to undertaking travel, the first statement would be required to include the following: (1) a description of how the travel relates to the Member's or employee's official duties; (2) a tentative itinerary for each day of the travel, including a list of the locations to be visited, and any individuals to be met; (3) the names of any other individuals who are traveling with a House Member or staff; (4) the amount of the per diem requested for the travel, and whether the amount is greater than the standard per diem provided by the State Department; and (5) a description of the aircraft to be used for transportation for the travel, including a "best estimate of the costs of using such aircraft." When travel is completed, H.R. 5957 would require a statement within 14 days with the following: (1) a statement detailing the "value, worthiness, and educational benefit to the Member or employee of the travel"; (2) an itinerary, including a comprehensive statement of travel times, meetings, and other activities (3) costs of travel, including an itemization of costs and providers of transportation, lodging, and meals; and (4) the amount, if any, of the per diem that was unspent. The measure would allow a Member or employee of the House to exclude from either statement any information that is classified or which would adversely affect national security, but would require documentation in support of any such exclusion. All statements would be required to be published in the *Congressional Record*, and posted on the Web sites of the Clerk of the House and the website of the official authorizing travel. In addition, statements regarding the travel of a Member would be required to be posted on that Member's website; statements of House employees would be required to be posted on the website of the employee's employing office.

---

<sup>19</sup> In the House, authorizations could be obtained from the Speaker, for Members, officers, or employees of the House; or from the chairman of a committee, for Members or employees of that panel. In the Senate, the President of the Senate, President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader, or Minority Leader could authorize travel for Senators, officers, and employees of the Senate. Chairmen of Senate committees could authorize travel for Senators serving on, or staff employed by, those panels. Chairmen of joint committees could authorize travel for Members and employees of those panels.

<sup>20</sup> See 5 U.S.C. 5702.



H.R. 5957 was referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition, to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. No further action has been taken as of the date of this writing.

## House Administrative Actions, 111<sup>th</sup> Congress

On May 14, 2010, Speaker Nancy Pelosi issued a restatement of rules regarding the authorization by House Committee chairmen of international and domestic travel by Members and staff of the House.<sup>21</sup> The restatement included the following:

- authorizations to travel for oversight purposes must be made in writing to a committee chairman. An itinerary of the proposed trip must be included, as well as a statement describing the purpose of the travel. If commercial air travel will be undertaken, the estimated cost of airline tickets must also be included;
- commercial air travel may only be booked in coach/economy class, “consistent with Executive Branch guidelines.” Business-class accommodations may only be authorized if the scheduled flight time is in excess of 14 hours, consistent with rules established by DOD and State;
- any per diem provided to Members or staff is intended to be expended only for official purposes related to the trip. Requests for enhanced per diem must explain the justification for the request and must be submitted by the Member leading the delegation. Excess funds are to be returned to the Treasury;
- international travel should be authorized only when it is necessary to facilitate the work of the committee;
- chairmen may authorize travel only for Members and staff of their committee. Spouses of Members may travel when necessary for protocol purposes only and at no cost to the federal government;<sup>22</sup>
- staff support must be provided by committee staff only. Personal staff is not authorized to travel;
- all travel must be led by a majority party Member of the committee and efforts to ensure that the travel is bipartisan must be documented;
- a minimum number of Members, varying by the type of aircraft assigned, is required for use of DOD aircraft to support congressional travel;
- Member travel is to be conducted only during times when the House is not in session and is not to interfere with representational responsibilities; and

---

<sup>21</sup> This section is based on information taken from Speaker Nancy Pelosi, “Pelosi Announces New Director of Interparliamentary Affairs, CODEL Reforms,” press release, May 14, 2010, <http://www.speaker.gov/newsroom/pressreleases?id=1698>.

<sup>22</sup> If a Member of the committee does not have a spouse, an adult child (18 years of age and older) of the Member may be authorized to travel when necessary for protocol purposes only, and on the same basis as a spouse.

- committees must file, on a quarterly basis with the Clerk of the House, reports disclosing all expenditures for travel and the purpose of those expenditures.

## Discussion

There is no single source that identifies all international travel undertaken by the House or Senate, and no means to identify the number of trips taken, destinations visited, travelers, total costs, or costs paid for by funds appropriated to government entities other than Congress. Based on an evaluation of international travel disclosures required pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1754, it would appear that the explanatory capacity of current disclosure requirements may be of limited assistance to explain the purposes, benefits, destinations, and costs of congressional international travel. In the event that Congress chooses to reconsider current practices whether through legislation introduced thus far in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress or by other vehicles, it would appear to have the following options:

- Maintain the status quo.
- Require more detailed disclosure by Members of Congress and their staff who travel to international destinations.
- Require detailed disclosure by all government entities that support congressional travel.

Increased disclosure could clarify the purposes and intended outcomes of congressional international travel. More detailed disclosure might include purposes of travel, travelers, detailed itineraries, and purposes of intermediate stops, (e.g., layovers). Activities related to congressional international travel for which there is little publicly available information may include advance planning in support of such travel, means by which Members and staff are chosen to travel, reasons destinations are chosen, and reasons for stops at intermediate points on the way to a final destination.

Various foreign currency disclosures filed by congressional entities referred to travel support provided by some executive branch agencies, including DOD<sup>23</sup> and State.<sup>24</sup> Although consideration of the activities of executive entities in support of congressional international travel is beyond the scope of this report, it would appear that full transparency of the costs on congressional international travel would involve consideration of the extent of support provided by executive agencies, and the costs of that support. Requiring disclosure by executive agencies of the activities they undertake to support congressional international travel could lead to a more detailed picture of the overall costs of that travel when combined with expenditures by Congress.<sup>25</sup> 22 U.S.C. 1754 does not require the disclosure of the costs of that assistance.

Generally, more detailed disclosure of congressional international travel could increase the transparency of congressional activities. The costs of administering the disclosure process,

---

<sup>23</sup> For more information on the role of DOD in support of congressional travel, see 31 U.S.C. 1108, sec. (g), and Department of Defense Directive Number 4515.12, "DOD Support for Travel of members and Employees of Congress," January 15, 2010, <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/451512p.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> For more information on the role of State in support of congressional international travel, see Department of State, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, *Official Foreign Travel Guide for the U.S. Congress*, August 2008.

<sup>25</sup> Such information may also shed light the extent and means of interbranch cooperation.

however, could result in increased administrative effort, time, and cost. This might make such travel more expensive, or make the actual costs seem higher, as the costs of planning and executive agency support are included. Any change to current disclosure requirements could subject Congress to greater scrutiny by the media and general public. Raising the profile of congressional travel among the media and public might curtail the incidence of congressional international travel if the response is unfavorable. On the other hand, increased disclosure might afford the opportunity to more fully inform the public about the necessities and benefits of congressional international travel. To the extent that those educational efforts lead to a positive public response and greater support for travel, more detailed disclosure might increase the incidence of such travel.<sup>26</sup>

Enhanced transparency could raise security concerns if patterns of congressional international travel are easily available and their analysis reveals consistent patterns of travel. This could increase the cost of travel to destinations that pose greater risks to Members of Congress or their staffs, or curtail such travel.

Any change to current congressional travel practices arguably could affect the ability of legislators and staff to make informed decisions in their official duties. Were Congress to proceed in this area, it could take into consideration the balance between the potential consequences of those changes against enhanced transparency and a more detailed understanding of the ways in which congressional international travel serves Congress and the national interest.

---

<sup>26</sup> A version of this argument is offered by Cragg Hines, "Do You Know Where Your Rep is—and Who's Paying?" *The Houston Chronicle*, July 3, 2005, p. 3, Outlook Section.

## Appendix. Foreign Currency Disclosure Data, 1993 - Present

**Table A-1. Foreign Currency Travel Expense Disclosures  
Filed in the House and Senate, 1993-Present**  
Calendar Years

| Year   | House<br>Total <sup>a</sup> | House, No<br>Expenditures <sup>b</sup> | House,<br>Adjusted <sup>c</sup> | Senate |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1993   | 34                          | 0                                      | 34                              | 31     |
| 1994   | 96                          | 0                                      | 96                              | 66     |
| 1995   | 76                          | 0                                      | 76                              | 36     |
| 1996   | 79                          | 0                                      | 79                              | 44     |
| 1997   | 114                         | 0                                      | 114                             | 62     |
| 1998   | 147                         | 29                                     | 118                             | 65     |
| 1999   | 139                         | 24                                     | 115                             | 57     |
| 2000   | 96                          | 12                                     | 84                              | 68     |
| 2001   | 119                         | 29                                     | 90                              | 51     |
| 2002   | 137                         | 19                                     | 118                             | 59     |
| 2003   | 147                         | 20                                     | 127                             | 54     |
| 2004   | 165                         | 22                                     | 143                             | 77     |
| 2005   | 82                          | 13                                     | 69                              | 68     |
| 2006   | 131                         | 19                                     | 112                             | 72     |
| 2007   | 137                         | 24                                     | 113                             | 58     |
| 2008   | 140                         | 14                                     | 126                             | 61     |
| 2009   | 134                         | 17                                     | 117                             | 47     |
| 2010   | 21                          | 1                                      | 20                              | 33     |
| Totals | 1,994                       | 243                                    | 1,751                           | 1,009  |

**Source:** Foreign Travel Disclosures filed in the House and Senate, 1993- present.

**Notes:** Senate data through August 3, 2010, House through July 26, 2010.

- a. Number of disclosures filed by House entities.
- b. Number of disclosures filed by House entities that reported no expenditures.
- c. Number of disclosures filed by House entities that reported expenditures. Calculations provided below for the House are based on these disclosures unless otherwise noted.

## House Travel Data

### House Foreign Currency Use

**Table A-2. Foreign Currency Travel Expenditures  
Reported by the House of Representatives, FY1994-FY2010**

Nominal and Constant (June 2010) Dollars

| FY   | Nominal \$  |             |           |             | Constant \$ |             |           |             |
|------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|      | Per Diem    | Transport   | Other     | Total       | Per Diem    | Transport   | Other     | Total       |
| 2010 | \$997,368   | \$1,990,859 | \$126,683 | \$3,114,910 | \$801,224   | \$1,753,274 | \$93,046  | \$2,647,544 |
| 2009 | \$2,803,768 | \$5,777,807 | \$867,741 | \$9,449,316 | \$2,840,544 | \$5,848,667 | \$880,858 | \$9,570,070 |
| 2008 | \$2,252,234 | \$4,887,992 | \$362,842 | \$7,503,068 | \$2,274,199 | \$4,942,511 | \$364,934 | \$7,581,644 |
| 2007 | \$1,942,136 | \$4,596,475 | \$376,774 | \$6,915,386 | \$2,032,515 | \$4,810,572 | \$394,167 | \$7,237,253 |
| 2006 | \$1,505,225 | \$3,053,139 | \$292,298 | \$4,850,662 | \$1,628,805 | \$3,302,074 | \$316,455 | \$5,247,334 |
| 2005 | \$1,487,172 | \$2,072,841 | \$461,436 | \$4,021,449 | \$1,672,462 | \$2,330,749 | \$520,446 | \$4,523,656 |
| 2004 | \$2,206,125 | \$3,801,836 | \$215,814 | \$6,223,775 | \$2,540,475 | \$4,375,142 | \$247,382 | \$7,162,999 |
| 2003 | \$1,998,332 | \$2,679,947 | \$369,335 | \$5,047,614 | \$2,361,510 | \$3,169,801 | \$438,491 | \$5,969,802 |
| 2002 | \$1,552,494 | \$2,274,087 | \$305,157 | \$4,131,739 | \$1,868,887 | \$2,737,801 | \$367,531 | \$4,974,218 |
| 2001 | \$1,413,621 | \$1,957,984 | \$192,398 | \$3,564,003 | \$1,735,634 | \$2,409,492 | \$235,286 | \$4,380,412 |
| 2000 | \$1,134,347 | \$1,999,211 | \$145,288 | \$3,278,846 | \$1,436,894 | \$2,540,664 | \$182,752 | \$4,160,310 |
| 1999 | \$1,512,875 | \$2,234,072 | \$485,173 | \$3,288,477 | \$1,823,629 | \$2,760,102 | \$489,158 | \$4,129,247 |
| 1998 | \$1,667,946 | \$2,415,376 | \$98,035  | \$4,181,357 | \$2,224,019 | \$3,217,555 | \$130,656 | \$5,572,230 |
| 1997 | \$1,350,856 | \$1,540,130 | \$73,587  | \$2,964,574 | \$1,828,061 | \$2,087,489 | \$99,335  | \$4,014,885 |
| 1996 | \$776,768   | \$1,373,369 | \$27,721  | \$2,177,859 | \$1,078,119 | \$1,911,611 | \$38,484  | \$3,028,214 |
| 1995 | \$797,347   | \$1,217,679 | \$23,892  | \$2,038,917 | \$1,137,394 | \$1,738,926 | \$33,945  | \$2,910,264 |
| 1994 | \$724,881   | \$788,941   | \$43,340  | \$1,557,162 | \$1,064,181 | \$1,158,511 | \$63,385  | \$2,286,077 |

**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for all official foreign travel by Members and staff of the House, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754, the Consumer Price Index for various years, available at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi.ai.txt>, and CRS calculations of totals reported in each disclosure by year. House disclosures of foreign currency use in conjunction with international travel are available from the Clerk of the House at [http://clerk.house.gov/public\\_disc/foreign/index.html](http://clerk.house.gov/public_disc/foreign/index.html).

**Notes:** Rounded to nearest dollar. Data current through July 26, 2010.

## House Destinations

**Table A-3. Countries Visited by Members and Staff of the House of Representatives, FY1994-FY2010**

| FY   | Individual Destinations | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|------|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 2010 | 75                      | 52 | 43 | 5  | —  |
| 2009 | 123                     | 71 | 52 | 80 | 70 |
| 2008 | 125                     | 63 | 82 | 52 | 78 |
| 2007 | 124                     | 50 | 54 | 69 | 90 |
| 2006 | 120                     | 65 | 84 | 59 | 67 |
| 2005 | 104                     | 80 | 42 | 59 | 15 |
| 2004 | 119                     | 3  | 71 | 68 | 77 |
| 2003 | 108                     | 48 | 43 | 47 | 69 |
| 2002 | 115                     | 27 | 65 | 53 | 71 |
| 2001 | 103                     | 39 | 48 | 64 | 72 |
| 2000 | 106                     | 66 | 49 | 17 | 57 |
| 1999 | 116                     | 54 | 66 | 73 | 64 |
| 1998 | 111                     | 70 | 49 | 53 | 71 |
| 1997 | 100                     | 42 | 58 | 51 | 47 |
| 1996 | 67                      | 22 | 29 | 43 | 36 |
| 1995 | 104                     | 41 | 53 | 52 | 56 |
| 1994 | 70                      | 0  | 38 | 42 | 37 |

**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign currency expenditure disclosure records. Data current through July 26, 2010.

**Notes:** “Individual Destinations” reports the number of destinations visited at least once in each year. Quarterly totals report the number of destinations visited at least once in each quarter. Since some destinations may have been visited more than once in a quarter or year, the sum of the quarterly totals may not reflect the number of individual destinations visited in each year.

**Table A-4. Destinations Visited by Members of the House and House Staff in 15 or More Years Since 1993**

| Destination | Years Visited |
|-------------|---------------|
| Belgium     | 17            |
| Canada      | 17            |
| China       | 17            |
| Egypt       | 17            |
| France      | 17            |
| Germany     | 17            |
| Hong Kong   | 17            |

| <b>Destination</b>          | <b>Years Visited</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Israel                      | 17                   |
| Italy                       | 17                   |
| Kenya                       | 17                   |
| Korea, South <sup>a</sup>   | 17                   |
| Mexico                      | 17                   |
| South Africa, Republic of   | 17                   |
| Turkey                      | 17                   |
| United Kingdom <sup>b</sup> | 17                   |
| Australia                   | 16                   |
| Brazil                      | 16                   |
| Czech Republic              | 16                   |
| El Salvador                 | 16                   |
| Guatemala                   | 16                   |
| Hungary                     | 16                   |
| India                       | 16                   |
| Ireland                     | 16                   |
| Japan                       | 16                   |
| Jordan                      | 16                   |
| Peru                        | 16                   |
| Poland                      | 16                   |
| Russia                      | 16                   |
| Singapore                   | 16                   |
| Spain                       | 16                   |
| Switzerland                 | 16                   |
| Thailand                    | 16                   |
| Ukraine                     | 16                   |
| Vietnam                     | 16                   |
| Argentina                   | 15                   |
| Austria                     | 15                   |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina          | 15                   |
| Colombia                    | 15                   |
| Denmark                     | 15                   |
| Haiti                       | 15                   |
| Indonesia                   | 15                   |
| Morocco                     | 15                   |
| Nicaragua                   | 15                   |
| Pakistan                    | 15                   |

| Destination | Years Visited |
|-------------|---------------|
| Philippines | 15            |
| Qatar       | 15            |
| Taiwan      | 15            |

**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
- b. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.

**Table A-5. Destinations Visited by Members of the House and House Staff in 35 or More Quarters Since 1993**

| Country                     | Years Visited | Quarters Visited |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Germany                     | 17            | 64               |
| Italy                       | 17            | 62               |
| Belgium                     | 17            | 58               |
| France                      | 17            | 58               |
| United Kingdom <sup>a</sup> | 17            | 58               |
| Russia                      | 16            | 57               |
| Israel                      | 17            | 53               |
| Turkey                      | 17            | 53               |
| Thailand                    | 16            | 52               |
| Switzerland                 | 16            | 51               |
| China                       | 17            | 50               |
| Canada                      | 17            | 49               |
| Colombia                    | 15            | 48               |
| Japan                       | 16            | 48               |
| Ireland                     | 16            | 47               |
| Mexico                      | 17            | 47               |
| Austria                     | 15            | 45               |
| Jordan                      | 16            | 44               |
| South Africa, Republic of   | 17            | 44               |
| Spain                       | 16            | 43               |
| India                       | 16            | 42               |
| Australia                   | 16            | 41               |
| Egypt                       | 17            | 41               |
| Czech Republic              | 16            | 40               |
| Hong Kong                   | 17            | 40               |
| Hungary                     | 16            | 40               |
| Netherlands                 | 14            | 40               |



| Country                   | Years Visited | Quarters Visited |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Pakistan                  | 15            | 38               |
| Haiti                     | 15            | 36               |
| Korea, South <sup>b</sup> | 17            | 36               |
| Kuwait                    | 14            | 36               |
| Argentina                 | 15            | 35               |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina        | 15            | 35               |
| Indonesia                 | 15            | 35               |
| Kenya                     | 17            | 35               |

**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- b. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.

**Table A-6. Destinations to Which Members of the House or House Staff Have Travelled at Least Once, 1993-2010**

|                     |                         |                  |                                   |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Afghanistan         | Denmark                 | Korea, South     | Philippines                       |
| Albania             | Djibouti                | Kosovo           | Poland                            |
| Algeria             | Dominica                | Kuwait           | Portugal                          |
| Angola              | Dominican Republic      | Kyrgyzstan       | Qatar                             |
| Antarctica          | East Timor <sup>a</sup> | Laos             | Romania                           |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Ecuador                 | Latvia           | Russia                            |
| Argentina           | Egypt                   | Lebanon          | Rwanda                            |
| Armenia             | El Salvador             | Lesotho          | Samoa                             |
| Aruba               | Equatorial Guinea       | Liberia          | Saudi Arabia                      |
| Australia           | Eritrea                 | Libya            | Senegal                           |
| Austria             | Estonia                 | Lithuania        | Serbia                            |
| Azerbaijan          | Ethiopia                | Luxembourg       | Sierra Leone                      |
| Bahamas             | Fiji                    | Macau            | Singapore                         |
| Bahrain             | Finland                 | Macedonia        | Slovakia                          |
| Bangladesh          | France                  | Madagascar       | Slovenia                          |
| Barbados            | French Guiana           | Malawi           | Somalia                           |
| Belarus             | French Polynesia        | Malaysia         | South Africa,<br>Republic of      |
| Belgium             | Gambia                  | Mali             | Spain                             |
| Belize              | Georgia                 | Malta            | Sri Lanka                         |
| Benin               | Germany                 | Marshall Islands | St. Vincent and the<br>Grenadines |
| Bermuda             | Ghana                   | Martinique       | Sudan                             |
| Bhutan              | Gibraltar               | Mauritania       | Swaziland                         |

|  |                           |                      |                                   |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bolivia                                    | Greece                    | Mauritius            | Sweden                            |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina                         | Greenland                 | Mexico               | Switzerland                       |
| Botswana                                   | Grenada                   | Micronesia           | Syria                             |
| Brazil                                     | Guadeloupe                | Moldova              | Taiwan                            |
| British Virgin Islands                     | Guatemala                 | Mongolia             | Tajikistan                        |
| Bulgaria                                   | Guinea                    | Montenegro           | Tanzania                          |
| Burkina Faso                               | Guinea-Bissau             | Morocco              | Thailand                          |
| Burma                                      | Haiti                     | Mozambique           | Togo                              |
| Burundi                                    | Honduras                  | Namibia              | Tonga                             |
| Cambodia                                   | Hong Kong                 | Nepal                | Trinidad and Tobago               |
| Cameroon                                   | Hungary                   | Netherlands          | Tunisia                           |
| Canada                                     | Iceland                   | Netherlands Antilles | Turkey                            |
| Cape Verde                                 | India                     | New Zealand          | Turkmenistan                      |
| Chad                                       | Indonesia                 | Nicaragua            | Uganda                            |
| Chile                                      | Iraq                      | Niger                | Ukraine                           |
| China                                      | Ireland                   | Nigeria              | United Arab Emirates <sup>b</sup> |
| Colombia                                   | Israel                    | Norway               | United Kingdom <sup>c</sup>       |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of <sup>d</sup> | Italy                     | Oman                 | Uruguay                           |
| Congo, Republic of the                     | Jamaica                   | Pakistan             | Uzbekistan                        |
| Costa Rica                                 | Japan                     | Palau                | Venezuela                         |
| Cote D'Ivoire <sup>e</sup>                 | Jordan                    | Panama               | Vietnam                           |
| Croatia                                    | Kazakhstan                | Papua New Guinea     | Yemen                             |
| Cuba                                       | Kenya                     | Paraguay             | Zambia                            |
| Cyprus                                     | Korea, North <sup>f</sup> | Peru                 | Zimbabwe                          |
| Czech Republic                             |                           |                      |                                   |

**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as East Timor or Timor Leste.
- b. Includes destinations listed as United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi, or Dubai.
- c. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- d. Includes destinations listed as Democratic Republic of Congo, "DRC," if listed in conjunction with other African travel, and Zaire.
- e. Includes destinations listed as Cote D'Ivoire or Ivory Coast.
- f. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.

**Table A-7. Countries that Were Not Listed in Foreign Travel Disclosures Filed in the House Since 1993**

|                          |                       |                         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Andorra                  | Kiribati              | Solomon Islands         |
| Brunei                   | Liechtenstein         | St. Kitts and St. Nevis |
| Central African Republic | Maldives              | St. Lucia               |
| Comoros                  | Monaco                | Suriname                |
| Cook Islands             | Nauru                 | Tuvalu                  |
| Gabon                    | New Caledonia         | Vanuatu                 |
| Guyana                   | San Marino            | Vatican                 |
| Iran                     | Sao Tome and Principe | Zanzibar                |

**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign travel disclosure records, cross-referenced against entities listed in the Department of State telephone directory for country offices, available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/115480.pdf>.

## Senate Travel Data

### Senate Foreign Currency Use

**Table A-8. Foreign Currency Travel Expenditures Reported by the Senate, FY1994-FY2010**  
Nominal and Constant (June 2010) Dollars

| FY   | Nominal \$  |             |           |             | Constant \$ |             |           |             |
|------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|      | Per Diem    | Transport   | Other     | Total       | Per Diem    | Transport   | Other     | Total       |
| 2010 | \$1,066,231 | \$2,988,899 | \$45,314  | \$4,100,445 | \$398,418   | \$1,021,003 | \$7,106   | \$1,426,526 |
| 2009 | \$1,626,465 | \$3,563,121 | \$34,668  | \$5,224,254 | \$1,651,128 | \$3,613,822 | \$35,139  | \$5,300,089 |
| 2008 | \$604,113   | \$2,194,829 | \$210,641 | \$3,009,582 | \$619,984   | \$2,254,934 | \$218,494 | \$3,093,412 |
| 2007 | \$786,981   | \$2,900,221 | \$126,972 | \$3,814,173 | \$834,271   | \$3,074,590 | \$133,947 | \$4,042,809 |
| 2006 | \$741,680   | \$2,218,608 | \$135,394 | \$3,095,681 | \$806,820   | \$2,416,219 | \$146,407 | \$3,369,446 |
| 2005 | \$795,850   | \$1,895,684 | \$430,548 | \$3,122,082 | \$893,535   | \$2,132,350 | \$483,359 | \$3,509,244 |
| 2004 | \$815,697   | \$1,547,955 | \$246,727 | \$2,610,378 | \$944,499   | \$1,791,931 | \$285,929 | \$3,022,359 |
| 2003 | \$502,031   | \$958,153   | \$156,515 | \$1,616,699 | \$599,029   | \$1,144,032 | \$186,218 | \$1,929,278 |
| 2002 | \$801,932   | \$1,497,003 | \$262,102 | \$2,561,037 | \$970,409   | \$1,811,507 | \$317,167 | \$3,099,083 |
| 2001 | \$515,992   | \$992,384   | \$131,042 | \$1,639,417 | \$638,351   | \$1,229,717 | \$161,082 | \$2,029,150 |
| 2000 | \$519,835   | \$948,389   | \$60,714  | \$1,528,939 | \$661,029   | \$1,210,398 | \$76,797  | \$1,948,224 |
| 1999 | \$568,481   | \$1,116,404 | \$53,250  | \$1,738,135 | \$749,910   | \$1,471,897 | \$70,398  | \$2,292,205 |
| 1998 | \$688,154   | \$1,049,156 | \$134,246 | \$1,871,555 | \$922,256   | \$1,405,826 | \$179,613 | \$2,507,695 |
| 1997 | \$547,065   | \$698,091   | \$98,755  | \$1,343,911 | \$742,701   | \$948,104   | \$133,615 | \$1,824,420 |
| 1996 | \$221,187   | \$265,626   | \$45,292  | \$532,105   | \$307,632   | \$369,426   | \$62,991  | \$740,049   |

| FY   | Nominal \$ |           |           |             | Constant \$ |           |           |             |
|------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
|      | Per Diem   | Transport | Other     | Total       | Per Diem    | Transport | Other     | Total       |
| 1995 | \$391,653  | \$416,216 | \$66,966  | \$874,834   | \$559,455   | \$594,541 | \$95,657  | \$1,249,653 |
| 1994 | \$539,337  | \$554,187 | \$167,306 | \$1,260,830 | \$770,413   | \$791,626 | \$238,987 | \$1,801,026 |

**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for all official foreign travel by Members and staff of the Senate, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754, and published in the *Congressional Record*.

**Notes:** Rounded to nearest dollar. Data based on CRS calculations of totals reported in each disclosure by year. Data current through August 3, 2010.

## Senate Destinations

**Table A-9. Countries Visited By Members and Staff of the Senate, FY1994-FY2009**

| FY   | Individual Destinations | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|------|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 2010 | 95                      | 41 | 60 | 65 | 0  |
| 2009 | 97                      | 62 | 40 | 58 | 9  |
| 2008 | 107                     | 57 | 72 | 50 | 68 |
| 2007 | 118                     | 65 | 36 | 39 | 70 |
| 2006 | 105                     | 41 | 58 | 50 | 55 |
| 2005 | 106                     | 59 | 55 | 44 | 53 |
| 2004 | 113                     | 42 | 58 | 35 | 68 |
| 2003 | 91                      | 43 | 29 | 39 | 47 |
| 2002 | 105                     | 24 | 58 | 58 | 45 |
| 2001 | 105                     | 28 | 26 | 55 | 38 |
| 2000 | 99                      | 42 | 44 | 36 | 57 |
| 1999 | 91                      | 65 | 24 | 35 | 43 |
| 1998 | 102                     | 68 | 51 | 43 | 37 |
| 1997 | 79                      | 29 | 39 | 31 | 40 |
| 1996 | 61                      | 8  | 33 | 26 | 25 |
| 1995 | 72                      | 45 | 8  | 30 | 40 |
| 1994 | 67                      | 34 | 44 | 35 | 23 |

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign currency expenditure disclosure records. Data current through August 3, 2010.

**Notes:** "Individual Destinations" reports the number of destination visited at least once in each year. Quarterly totals report the number of destinations visited at least once in each quarter. Since some destinations may have been visited more than once in a quarter or year, the sum of the quarterly totals may not reflect the number of individual destinations visited in each year.

**Table A-10. Destinations Visited by Senators or Senate Staff  
in 15 or More Years Since 1993**

| <b>Country</b>              | <b>Years Visited</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Austria                     | 17                   |
| Belgium                     | 17                   |
| China                       | 17                   |
| France                      | 17                   |
| Germany                     | 17                   |
| India                       | 17                   |
| Israel                      | 17                   |
| Italy                       | 17                   |
| Japan                       | 17                   |
| Jordan                      | 17                   |
| Russia                      | 17                   |
| Singapore                   | 17                   |
| Switzerland                 | 17                   |
| Turkey                      | 17                   |
| United Kingdom <sup>a</sup> | 17                   |
| Hong Kong                   | 16                   |
| Kenya                       | 16                   |
| Korea, South <sup>b</sup>   | 16                   |
| Netherlands <sup>c</sup>    | 16                   |
| Pakistan                    | 16                   |
| Poland                      | 16                   |
| Spain                       | 16                   |
| Thailand                    | 16                   |
| Ukraine                     | 16                   |
| Brazil                      | 15                   |
| Czech Republic              | 15                   |
| Denmark                     | 15                   |
| Haiti                       | 15                   |
| Indonesia                   | 15                   |
| Ireland                     | 15                   |
| Kazakhstan                  | 15                   |
| Vietnam                     | 15                   |

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- b. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
- c. Includes destinations listed as Netherlands or Holland.

**Table A-11. Destinations Visited by Senators or Senate Staff  
in 35 or More Quarters Since 1993**

| <b>Totals</b>               | <b>Years Visited</b> | <b>Quarters<br/>Visited</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Germany                     | 17                   | 61                          |
| Italy                       | 17                   | 58                          |
| France                      | 17                   | 56                          |
| United Kingdom <sup>a</sup> | 17                   | 55                          |
| Israel                      | 17                   | 53                          |
| Switzerland                 | 17                   | 52                          |
| Belgium                     | 17                   | 50                          |
| China                       | 17                   | 50                          |
| Japan                       | 17                   | 49                          |
| Austria                     | 17                   | 46                          |
| Turkey                      | 17                   | 46                          |
| Russia                      | 17                   | 44                          |
| Jordan                      | 17                   | 43                          |
| Thailand                    | 16                   | 43                          |
| Korea, South <sup>b</sup>   | 16                   | 40                          |
| Hong Kong                   | 16                   | 39                          |
| Pakistan                    | 16                   | 39                          |
| Poland                      | 16                   | 37                          |
| Singapore                   | 17                   | 37                          |

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- b. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.

**Table A-12. Destinations to Which Senators or Senate Staff Have Travelled at Least Once, 1993-2009**

|                                |                         |                          |                           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Afghanistan                    | Czech Republic          | Laos                     | Qatar                     |
| Albania                        | Denmark                 | Latvia                   | Romania                   |
| Algeria                        | Djibouti                | Lebanon                  | Russia                    |
| Angola                         | Dominica                | Lesotho                  | Rwanda                    |
| Antarctica                     | Dominican Republic      | Liberia                  | Samoa                     |
| Antigua and Barbuda            | East Timor <sup>a</sup> | Libya                    | Sao Tome and Principe     |
| Argentina                      | Ecuador                 | Lithuania                | Saudi Arabia              |
| Armenia                        | Egypt                   | Luxembourg               | Senegal                   |
| Aruba                          | El Salvador             | Macedonia                | Serbia                    |
| Australia                      | Equatorial Guinea       | Madagascar               | Sierra Leone              |
| Austria                        | Eritrea                 | Malawi                   | Singapore                 |
| Azerbaijan                     | Estonia                 | Malaysia                 | Slovakia                  |
| Bahamas                        | Ethiopia                | Maldives                 | Slovenia                  |
| Bahrain                        | Finland                 | Mali                     | Somalia                   |
| Bangladesh                     | France                  | Malta                    | South Africa, Republic of |
| Belarus                        | Gabon                   | Marshall Islands         | Spain                     |
| Belgium                        | Georgia                 | Mauritania               | Sri Lanka                 |
| Benin                          | Germany                 | Mauritius                | St. Kitts and St. Nevis   |
| Bhutan                         | Ghana                   | Mexico                   | Sudan                     |
| Bolivia                        | Greece                  | Micronesia               | Swaziland                 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina             | Greenland               | Moldova                  | Sweden                    |
| Botswana                       | Guatemala               | Monaco                   | Switzerland               |
| Brazil                         | Guinea                  | Mongolia                 | Syria                     |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | Guyana                  | Montenegro               | Taiwan                    |
| Brunei                         | Haiti                   | Morocco                  | Tajikistan                |
| Bulgaria                       | Honduras                | Mozambique               | Tanzania                  |
| Burma, Union of                | Hong Kong               | Namibia                  | Thailand                  |
| Burundi                        | Hungary                 | Nepal                    | Togo                      |
| Cambodia                       | Iceland                 | Netherlands Antilles     | Trinidad and Tobago       |
| Cameroon                       | India                   | Netherlands <sup>b</sup> | Tunisia                   |
| Canada                         | Indonesia               | New Zealand              | Turkey                    |
| Cape Verde                     | Iraq                    | Nicaragua                | Turkmenistan              |
| Cayman Islands                 | Ireland                 | Niger                    | Uganda                    |

|                               |                           |                  |                                   |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chad                          | Israel                    | Nigeria          | Ukraine                           |
| Chile                         | Italy                     | Norway           | United Arab Emirates <sup>c</sup> |
| China                         | Jamaica                   | Oman             | United Kingdom <sup>d</sup>       |
| Colombia                      | Japan                     | Pakistan         | Uruguay                           |
| Comoros                       | Jordan                    | Palau            | Uzbekistan                        |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of | Kazakhstan                | Panama           | Vanuatu                           |
| Congo, Republic of the        | Kenya                     | Papua New Guinea | Venezuela                         |
| Costa Rica                    | Korea, North <sup>e</sup> | Paraguay         | Vietnam                           |
| Cote D'Ivoire <sup>f</sup>    | Korea, South              | Peru             | Yemen                             |
| Croatia                       | Kosovo                    | Philippines      | Yugoslavia <sup>g</sup>           |
| Cuba                          | Kuwait                    | Poland           | Zambia                            |
| Cyprus                        | Kyrgyzstan                | Portugal         | Zimbabwe                          |

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as East Timor or Timor Leste.
- b. Includes destinations listed as Netherlands or Holland.
- c. Includes destinations listed as United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi, or Dubai.
- d. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- e. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
- f. Includes destinations listed as Cote D'Ivoire or Ivory Coast.
- g. Listed as a destination prior to June, 2006.

**Table A-13. Countries That Were Not Listed in Foreign Travel Disclosures Filed in the Senate Since 1993**

| <b>Andorra</b>           | <b>Gibraltar</b> | <b>New Caledonia</b>           |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Barbados                 | Grenada          | San Marino                     |
| Belize                   | Guadeloupe       | Solomon Islands                |
| Bermuda                  | Guinea-Bissau    | St. Lucia                      |
| Burkina Faso             | Iran             | St. Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Central African Republic | Kiribati         | Suriname                       |
| Cook Islands             | Liechtenstein    | Tanzania                       |
| Fiji                     | Macau            | Tonga                          |
| French Polynesia         | Martinique       | Tuvalu                         |
| Gambia                   | Nauru            | Vatican                        |

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign travel disclosure records, cross-referenced against entities listed in the Department of State telephone directory for country offices, available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/115480.pdf>.



## **Author Contact Information**

R. Eric Petersen, Coordinator  
Analyst in American National Government  
epetersen@crs.loc.gov, 7-0643

Terrence L. Lisbeth  
Reference Assistant  
tlisbeth@crs.loc.gov, 7-0096

Mabel Gracias  
Library Technician Reference Assistant  
mgracias@crs.loc.gov, 7-9058

Parker H. Reynolds  
Analyst in American National Government  
preynolds@crs.loc.gov, 7-5821

## **Acknowledgments**

Jennifer Manning, Information Research Specialist, provided research support. Ida A Brudnick, Analyst on the Congress, and Lawrence Kapp, Specialist in Military Manpower Policy, provided technical assistance in the development of this report.